

against them, and as they unanimously deny that there is nothing wrong with their ministrations the probabilities are that they are experimenting on the wrong kind of heathen and trying to fit an angular saw-into a purely circular doctrine. The Australian blackfellow, it seems, is an unassuming subject. "Man," according to Gilbert, "at best is only a monkey shaved," but the blackfellow was not properly shaved at the beginning of his career; Nature merely tore some of the superfluous hair off him, and then turned him loose in the highway of zoology to take his chance. The primitive Mongolian explorer, who visited these shores in his junk, found this patchy individual waiting in an unfinished state on the shore, and probably he did his best to confer upon him the blessings of civilization, so that the native might ultimately cast the shadow of his huge shadowy bulk over the pages of history and wriggle insanely in the van of the great army of progress. He expounded to him, it may be, the advantages of that narrow path which would ultimately lead him to spend an eternity with Joss Confucius in a paradise which was an outrage on perspective, and told him of the glories of a Flowery Land above; and the native, to judge by the few remaining signs of that Mongolian invasion, disregarded these teachings, and ate the teacher, and burned the junk, and left a blank among the works of Buddha—the great first cause which has out on top of his lotus-flower in the depths of space.

The Christian settler followed in the track of the vanished Mongol, and took stronger measures for the spread of the Truth. He shot a great part of the shadowy native, and hanged a good deal of the rest of him, and crippled or otherwise damaged what was left, and the scared remainder of the heathen departed in a shapeless catarrh of arms and legs and hair into the distant wilderness, and then the bearer of good tidings started after him and bade him be of good cheer, for he had got to be saved or burnt, and amount of time and money and energy that was spent on this good purpose was but a small part of the vigour of the Christian teacher in a bright spot in Australia's history. He got the aborigine down and showed him the matter in various new and unexpected lights. He fixed him with the hostile expression of his eye and explained to him about a burning devil who performed unfathomable gyrations with a pitchfork in the trackless jungles of theology. He followed him with a gun and unfolded the doctrine of brotherly love, and naturally enough the untutored savage concluded that the gun and the communion of the saints were connected in some way, and noted with interest that the gun had a hole in the end of it and that the hole seemed to go right through to the other end, and thus gradually things got mixed up past all recovery. Then the missionary would tie stray members of his flock up to trees and fences, and reveal to them the mysterious facts about people who fell down dead in days gone by, and gradually under this process the native acquired a few stray ideas on different subjects, and gained great advantage thereby. He began to accept the fact that somewhere beyond the fixed stars and on the other side of the great planetary system there dwelt a being of great size who lasted in a long time, and who hit him with a thunderbolt in a way that was awful to think about; and he had a shadowy dream of a future state in which he might become an imperishable blackfellow and throw an everlasting spear at a kangaroo which would never pass away. But somehow he never got beyond this point, and, as a rule, he only attained it to die shortly afterwards. The white man's theology was too undermining for him, and besides the missionary gave way at times to a demoralizing habit of firing his information into him with the powder which promised to end in the entire annihilation of the flock. Everywhere the result has been much the same. Even among the more peaceful and intelligent tribes of the South Sea Islands the triumphs of the faith have merely produced a stated of things in which rival congregations grasp each other by the hair on minute points of theology, and prospect for each other with texts and axes and boiling water and Confessions of Faith, until all is chaos and general disaster.

Apparently the European teacher's theology is a misfit, and the attempt to crowd the unhappy "native" into a creed which is too light for him is merely burning him on the road to extermination. Moreover, he is required to hold too many different kinds of doctrine, and he is apt to burst under the pressure. In England alone, five or six years ago, some 233 rival churches were scrambling for supremacy; several new ones have since been added, and every one of them wants to annex the unhappy "native," generally without any fixed idea of where he is to be found or what is the best thing to do with him when he is met with. America, too, has samples of all these churches and some thirty or forty more that are exclusively her own. Some of them exist by having fits during service, and others have convulsions instead. One maintained a precarious existence for a time on the ground that Napoleon I. was still alive, and broke down at last because it could not decide what was the best use to put him to. Another arose because it thought the earth was flat, and then split into two angry sects because one division believed the earth to be flatter than the other. Various other churches exist exclusively for the purpose of exploding among the forests of dogma in search of the bear mentioned in Revelations, and every one of these miscellaneous congregations is looking with more or less vigour for the harassed and badgered heathen with a view to showing him conclusively that it is right and the other three hundred are wrong. The unhappy idolater is rapidly being trodden flat by the mad rush of teachers of all sorts and sizes and descriptions from all parts of the globe, and, judging from existing signs, the chances are that, by the time these assorted apostles have arrived at some common agreement and are ready to pick up their victim, and blow the dust off him, and communicate to him even one solid fact that won't be contradicted by the next Church that comes along, the heathen himself will have gone the way the moa and the Carib went, and will be only a memory along with the ichthyosaurus and other curiosities of the old, dead past.

For these and many other reasons, it might be advisable to let the unhappy "native" have a prolonged rest in many countries where he is at present feeling very pressure of a too-aggressive civilization. The last four centuries have been a period of feverish activity and excitement, and stupendous efforts have been made in all quarters of the earth to do something for the soul of that dark-skinned brother who is alleged to pine beneath his cocoa-nut palm for want of a spiritual revelation; but the results have been so unsatisfactory that it is evident something is seriously wrong about the methods employed. The early Spanish and Portuguese missionaries went forth and judiciously boiled the unbaptized who came in their way, but possibly they boiled too much for they died out and remained unconverted to the last. The milder teacher of the present day uses less violence, but he talks persistently to his rock, and they wither away under the influence of his conversion, and ultimately become extinct. And meanwhile, by the irony of fate, the so-called heathen is starting to convert the Christian, and Esoteric Buddhism promises soon to rank among the fashionable creeds of the West. This miserable unexpected result is the climax of a long series of disasters, and the enthusiasm concerning the indefinite native is beginning to go slow

in consequence. That deep desire to go out and do something which, if let alone, would probably do itself when the time arrived is one of the worst features of this era of unrest. The civilized world has already spent 1800 years in the effort to fully understand the mysteries of its own faith, and as the result of these labours it only partially understands that faith in some 300 different ways, yet whenever it chances to light upon a stunted, undersized savage musing on a lonely shore it seizes upon him and demands that he shall comprehend the whole of it right off, and draws up elaborate reports from time to time to show how he is getting on in the attempt. Sometimes he grows excited under this unwanted pressure, and then a warship comes along and bombards him in the middle of his perplexities. Sometimes he makes a serious effort to master the difficulties of his new position, but as a rule something goes wrong and he is shot while still engaged among the rudiments of the faith which has descended upon him in so-unlooked-for a fashion. And under these depressing circumstances it seems reasonable to suggest that the world should try how the heathen would get on with a little less active interference—in other words, that as far as possible, it should sit down and wait to see what will happen next. —*Sydney Bulletin.*

PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

On one of these lands, within a day's journey from Quillimane, I have seen encamped as lately as 1884 a large slave caravan a few minutes walk from the owner's residence, waiting to dispose of its living merchandise over these Portuguese estates. To mention that in the compound of the house itself was a native of the slave-stick may only be considered a superfluous detail. It is well known that yearly large caravans of slaves are brought from the lake district and absorbed into the estates around Quillimane. Shut out from the gaze of civilization, colonized by convicts and criminals of the worst type; overrun by race, cross-bred between negro slaves and the dregs of Portuguese jails; occupied by an Administration powerless, less from poverty than national apathy, to enforce its jurisdiction save by bribery and acquiescence in a system of slavery and degraded despotism, it is not surprising that this vast region should have become buried in barbarism, its unfortunate people weighed down with tyranny, and trade and commerce dwarfed to insignificant proportions. To give an idea of the nature of Portuguese rule where alone they have any effective occupation, that is in the Delta of the Zambezi, I may say that the native soldiers who collect the muscoso or poll-tax, are in the habit of forcibly dishonouring the native women and murdering their husbands or fathers if they resist or even expostulate. In the early part of 1889 I myself gave medical assistance to a young native man who had been stabbed through the body by one of these Portuguese soldiers because he had dared to expostulate—he had not ventured to resist—when his young wife was violated by the soldier. The man lingered for two months in great pain and then died. This case is simply an example of what is happening every day under Portuguese administration. In one sphere, the sphere of morality, Portuguese civilization has made its mark. During my six years of experience of consular work in Zambezi regions nothing, perhaps, has so forcibly been impressed upon me as one of the results of Portuguese influence on the native population as the lamentable deterioration of native morality. The Portuguese on this coast line have reached a depth of sexual immorality—indeed, of sexual criminality—below which it is impossible for humanity to fall. Family honor is unknown among these degraded pioneers of a pseudo civilization. Incest and unnatural vices are committed without any attempt at secrecy. The Portuguese morality in these dark regions is appreciably lower than that of the brute beasts. With the morality of the native Makololo it can be compared in no particular. Among the uncomatated native peoples the moral code is relatively a high one, and its infraction is punished by death. Those fearful and horrible crimes against nature instincts practiced by the Portuguese in their settlements on the coast are unknown to the natives of the interior. Under the exemplary tutelage of the Portuguese, however, the native population in the neighborhood of and under influence of the Portuguese settlements have fallen almost to the Portuguese level; encouraged by the gross immorality of their white masters they have long lost their own comparatively high moral code. This is perfectly well known to residents in the Portuguese coast settlements, and it is impossible to preserve silence about facts that are notorious when, as at present, the state of Portuguese civilization in East Africa is a subject that claims the attention of philanthropic Europe. —*Port-nightly Review.*

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

THE Custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful, drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportions of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either undershoot or overshoot the mark. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will act like a charm by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and aiding the digestive organs of the stomach to perform their functions.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, and the after-effects of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The gripping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful, and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigel's Pills, manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White,

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

IMPORTANT

CLEARANCE SALE.

FURNITURE

and FURNISHING REQUISITES.

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ALSO included in the above Sale, a very fine Collection of OIL PAINTINGS, by known Artists, and a few SPORTING PLATES at extraordinary Low Prices.

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890.

Limited, 35, Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do.

As a further and crowning merit, Mother Seigel's Pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever. A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Often-times partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are, without doubt, the best family physic ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects. —*Advt.*

Today's Advertisements.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA VIA INLAND SEA.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE," Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above, on the 19th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 11th July, 1890. [1037]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1020]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1021]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE monthly Competition for the FAKI CHALLENGE CUP will take place TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 4.30 P.M. Position—Standing, at 200 yards, Sitting or kneeling at 300 yards. Entrance Fee, 30 cents. C. VIVIAN LADDS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 9th July, 1890. [85]

HONGKONG ATHLETIC CLUB.

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AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF SCENERY.

THE Proprietor of the GRAND TRANS-PARENT PANORAMIC SALOON, No. 30, WELLINGTON STREET, (Corner of D'Aguiar Street), in returning thanks for the patronage and support of the Hongkong community, has much pleasure in announcing that an entirely new set of scenes are on view, which are well worthy of public attention. The Panorama is open daily from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m., the Admission is only Twenty Cents, and every visitor receives a present free of any extra charge. M. HIRSCH, Proprietor. Hongkong, 7th July, 1890. [984]

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Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. J. W. CROKER is appointed Acting MANAGER for Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd. GEO. FENWICK, General Manager. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890. [995]

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, at Foochow, under the style and firm of F. C. KECKA & Co. Foochow. F. C. KECKA. [901]

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between EDWARD CONSTANT RAY and GEORGE HENDERSON WATT is this day dissolved by Mutual Consent. E. C. RAY, GEO. H. WATT. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [1000]

WITH reference to the above (the business of SHIP, SHARE, and GENERAL BROKER will be continued by me in my own name. E. C. RAY. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [1001]

To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO FLOORS of HOUSE No. 8, Stanley Street. Apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, 10th July, 1890. [1031]

TO LET.

NOS. 21 and 35, ELGIN ROAD, behind the Old Union Church. Apply to ACHEE & Co., 17, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 19th June, 1890. [554]

TO LET.

HOUSES at the Peak and at Bellios Terrace. ROOMS in Bencoe'sfield Arcade. GODOWNS in Duddell Street. BUNGALOW, Delmar, Yow-ma-ti. Apply to BELILIOS & Co. Hongkong, 8th July, 1890. [1022]

TO BE LET.

Just below Peak Flagstaff. BAHAR LODGE—FURNISHED. Apply to HUGHES & EZRA. Hongkong, 17th April, 1890. [632]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of HOUSE, 15, Praya Central. 2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, Queen's Road Central. Apply to LAI HING & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1890. [406]

TO LET.

Possession from 1st June next. HOUSE No. 22, ELGIN TERRACE. Apply to J. SAMUEL, No. 24, Elgin Terrace. Hongkong, 7th May, 1890. [727]

TO LET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central. NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE. NO. 13, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, S

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—203 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
 China Traders Insurance Company—\$74 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.
 Canton Insurance Company Limited—\$125 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 84 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$60 per cent. premium, sales.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$372 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—103 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company. Limited—45 per cent. dis. sellers.
 Douglis Steamship Company—\$55 per share, buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$175 per share, sellers.
 Lutton Sugar Refining Company Limited—\$87 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Pundion and Sengle Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$88 per share, sellers.
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$82 per share, buyers.
 Tononin Coal Mining Co.—\$275 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—par, buyers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.
 The Sengle Koha Planting Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.
 Crickhank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—50 per cent. dis. sellers.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sale.
 The Darvel Bay Trading Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$28 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$93 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$51 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, nominal.
 The Lamag Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, nominal.
 The Jelutau Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$44 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share, buyers.
 The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan.—\$14 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.
 ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/5 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/5 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/5 1/2
 Credits at 4 months' sight 3/5 1/2
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/5 1/2
 ON PARIS.—
 Bank Bills, on demand 4/32
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/23
 ON INDIA, T. T. 22 1/2
 ON DEMAND 22 1/2
 ON SHANGHAI.—
 Bank, T. T. 7 1/2
 Private, 30 day's sight 7 1/2

MAILS EXPECTED.
 THE FRENCH MAIL.—
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Djemnah*, with the French mail of 13th ultimo, left Singapore on the 8th instant at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 15th.
 THE GERMAN MAIL.—
 The Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s steamer *Sachsen*, carrying German mail of the 10th ultimo, left Singapore on the 8th instant at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 12th.
 THE AMERICAN MAIL.—
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, via Honolulu, left Yokohama at 6 p.m. on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th.
 THE INDIAN MAIL.—
 The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kutsumi*, with mails, &c., from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 7th instant, and is due here on the 13th.
 THE CANADIAN MAIL.—
 The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, from Vancouver, left Yokohama for Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong on the 8th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Laertes* from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 6th instant and is expected here on the 12th.
 The D. D. R. steamer *Krimhild*, left Singapore on the 6th instant at 3 p.m., and is due here on the 12th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Afax*, from London, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 17th.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Thibet*, left Bombay on the 8th instant at noon for this port, and is due here on the 25th.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

10th July, 1890.—At 4 p.m.									
STATION.	Barometer corrected for height and temp.	Thermometer at 5 ft. abv. surf.	Temperature at surf.	Humidity	Direction Force	Wind	Direction Force	State of sky	Direction Force
Whampoa	30.05	84	84	84	SEW	2	0	...	...
Taipei	30.04	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Nagasaki	30.03	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	30.02	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	30.01	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	30.00	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.99	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.98	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.97	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.96	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.95	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.94	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.93	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.92	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.91	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.90	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.89	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.88	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.87	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.86	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.85	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.84	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.83	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.82	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.81	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.80	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.79	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.78	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.77	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.76	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.75	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.74	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.73	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.72	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.71	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.70	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.69	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.68	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.67	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.66	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.65	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.64	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.63	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.62	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.61	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.60	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.59	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.58	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.57	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.56	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.55	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.54	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.53	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.52	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.51	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.50	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.49	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.48	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.47	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.46	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.45	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.44	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.43	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.42	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.41	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.40	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.39	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.38	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.37	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.36	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.35	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.34	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.33	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.32	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.31	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.30	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.29	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.28	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.27	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.26	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.25	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.24	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.23	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.22	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.21	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.20	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.19	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.18	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.17	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.16	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.15	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.14	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.13	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.12	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.11	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.10	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.09	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.08	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.07	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.06	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.05	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	29.04	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	29.03	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	29.02	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	29.01	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	29.00	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.99	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.98	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.97	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	28.96	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	28.95	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.94	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.93	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.92	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	28.91	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	28.90	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.89	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.88	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.87	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	28.86	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	28.85	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.84	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.83	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.82	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	28.81	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	28.80	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.79	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.78	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.77	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	28.76	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	28.75	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.74	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.73	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.72	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	28.71	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	28.70	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.69	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.68	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.67	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	28.66	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	28.65	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.64	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.63	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.62	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	28.61	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	28.60	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.59	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.58	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.57	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	28.56	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	28.55	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.54	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.53	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.52	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	28.51	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	28.50	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.49	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.48	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.47	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	28.46	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	28.45	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.44	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.43	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.42	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	28.41	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	28.40	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.39	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.38	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.37	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Yokohama	28.36	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Amoy	28.35	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Swatow	28.34	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Hankow	28.33	84	84	84	SE	2	0	...	...
Shanghai	28.32	8							